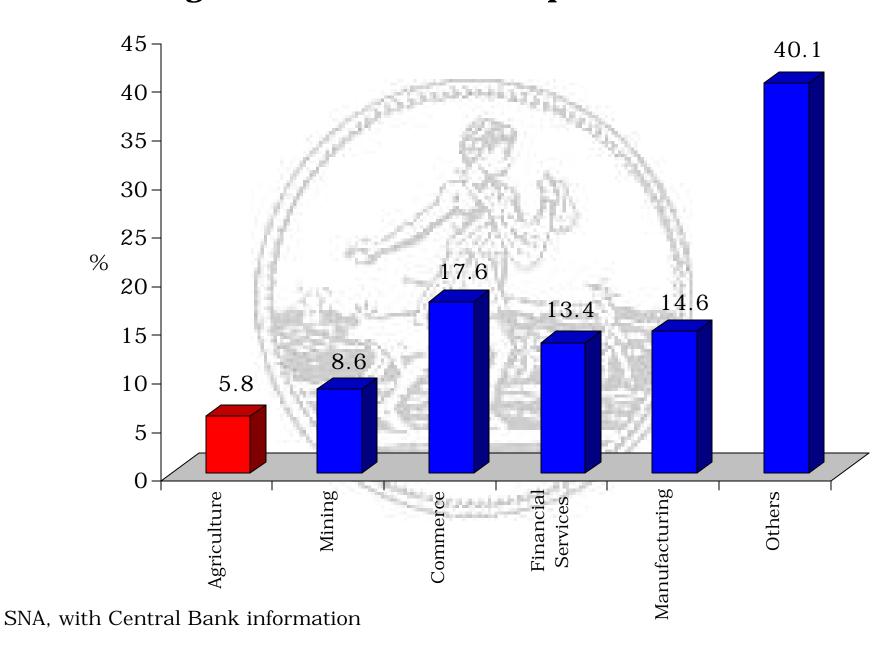
A CHILEAN PERSPECTIVE ON BILATERAL AND REGIONAL MARKET ACCESS AGREEMENTS

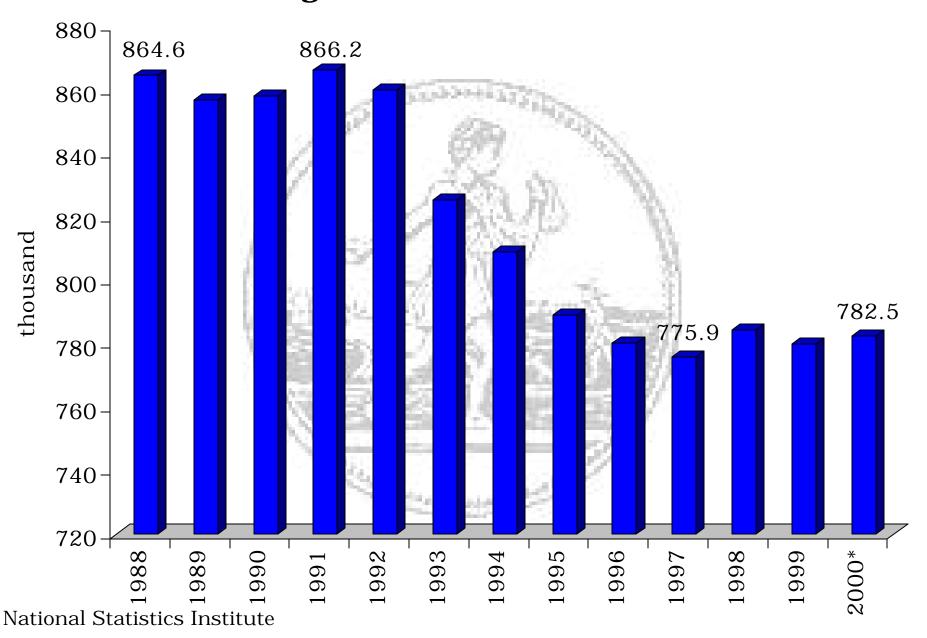
GUSTAVO A. ROJAS
GENERAL MANAGER
NATIONAL FARMERS
FEDERATION - CHILE

- Chilean Agriculture data
- Chilean Signed Agreements
- Chile vs USA
- Free Trade Agreement
- Conclusions

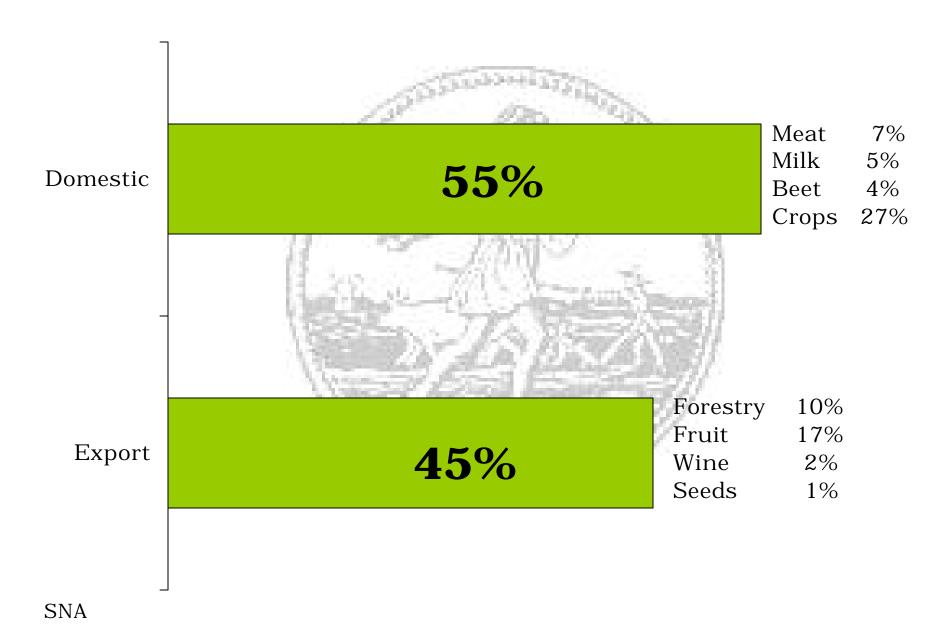
Agricultural GDP Participation in Chile



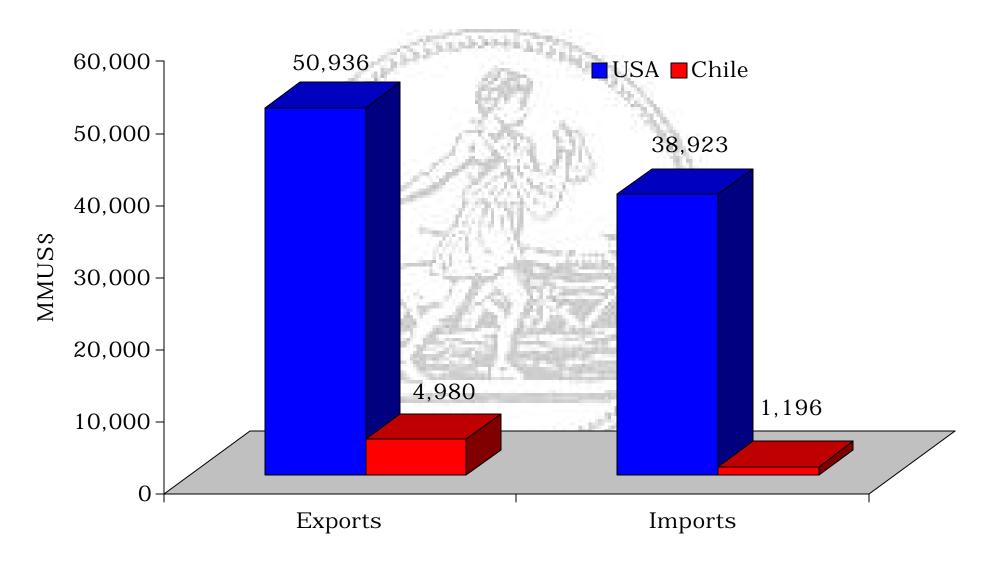
Permanent Agricultural Labor Force Evolution



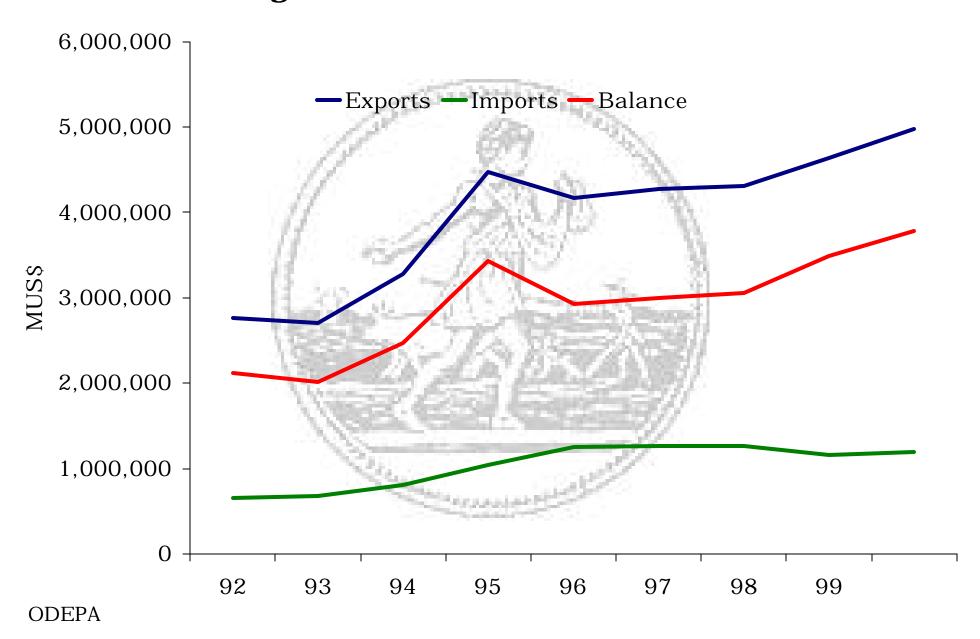
Agricultural Sector Composition, 2000



Agricultural Trade



Agricultural Trade Chile-World





Impact of Regional Trade Blocks

Chile has signed 7 trade agreements:

• 1991 Mexico

• 1992 Venezuela

• 1992 Bolivia

• 1993 Colombia

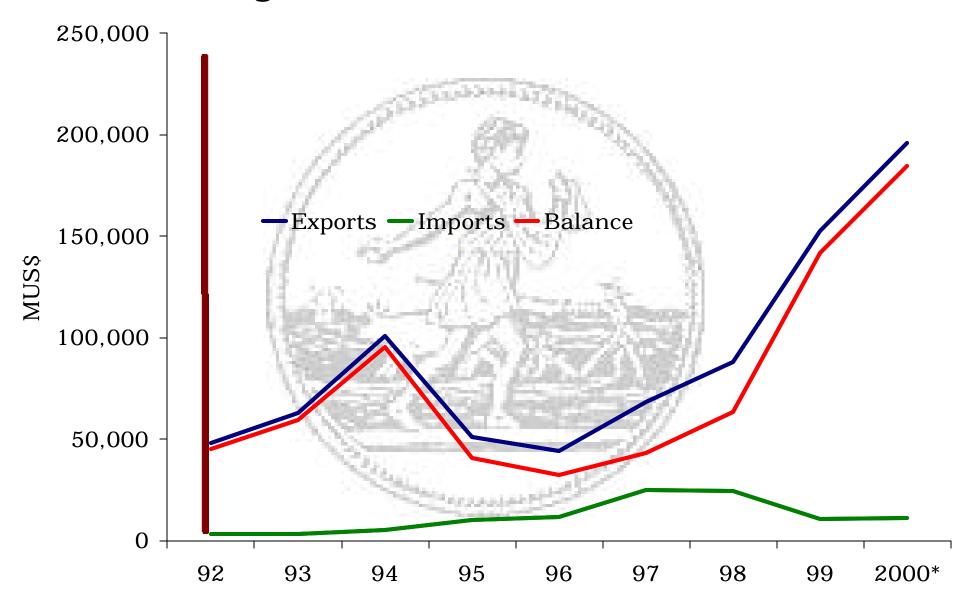
• 1994 Ecuador

• 1994 Perú

• 1996 Mercosur

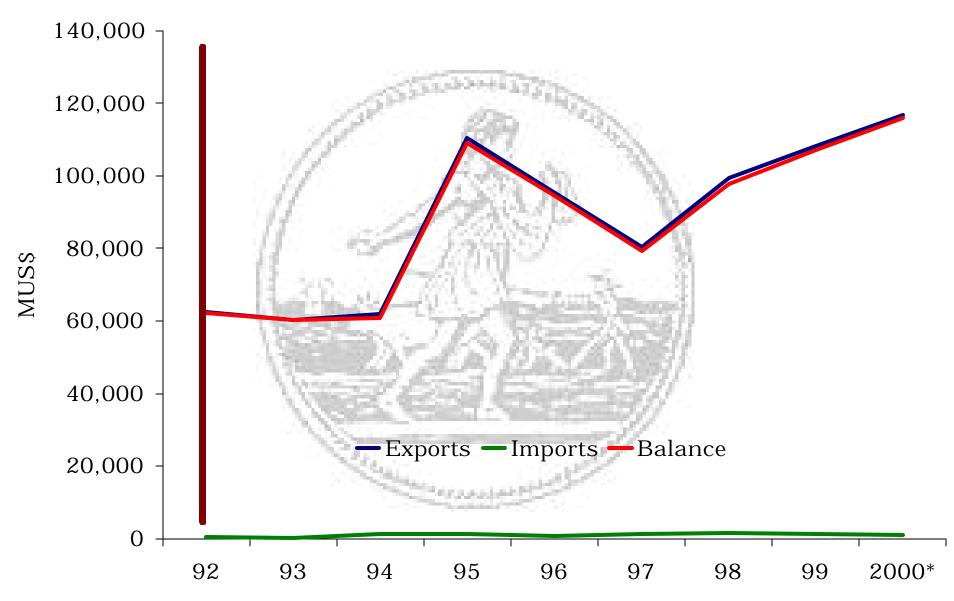
• 1997 Canada

Agricultural Trade Chile-México



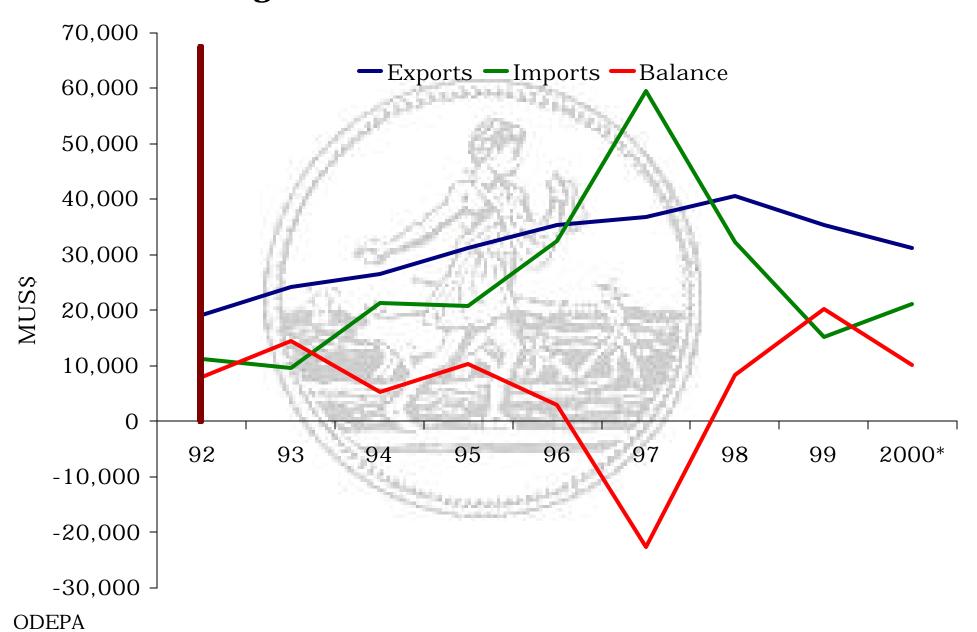
SODEPA: ODEPA

Agricultural Trade Chile-Venezuela

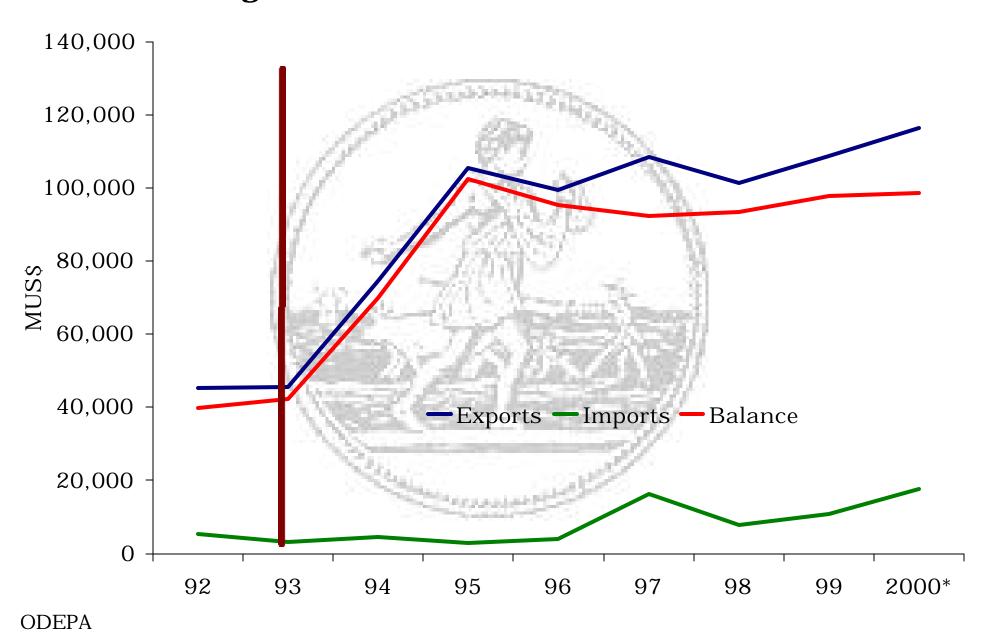


ODEPA

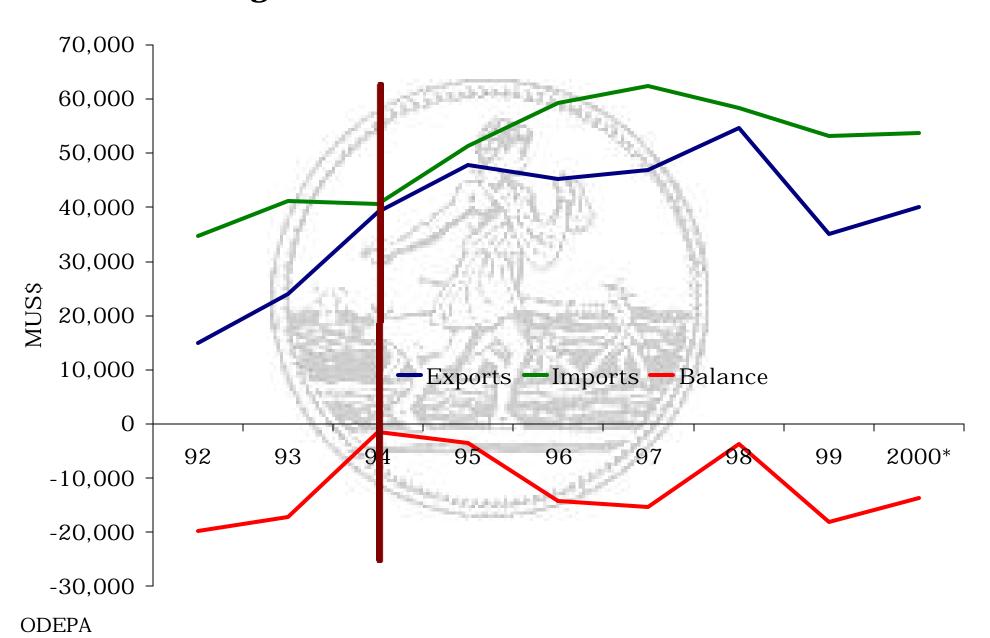
Agricultural Trade Chile-Bolivia



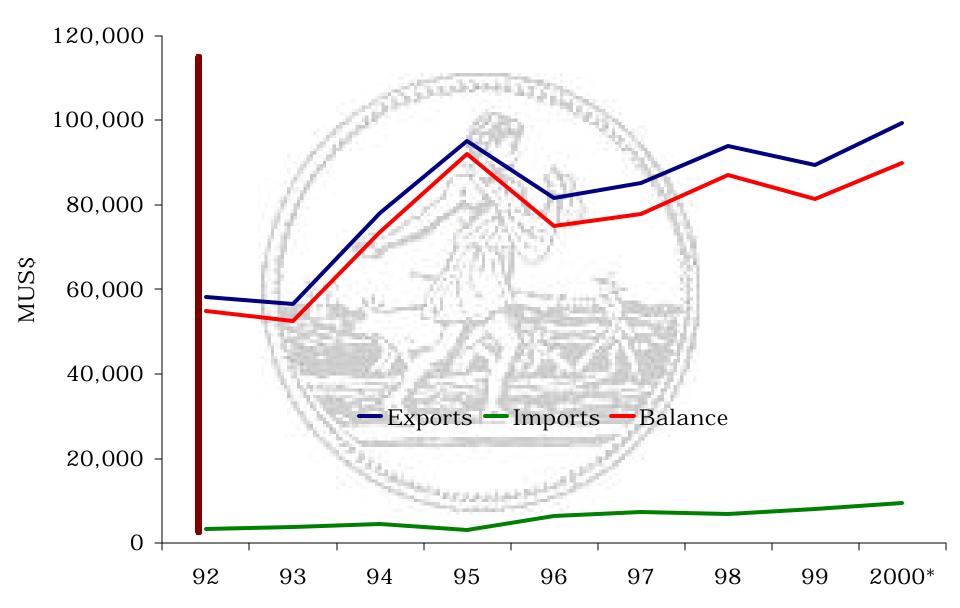
Agricultural Trade Chile-Colombia



Agricultural Trade Chile-Ecuador

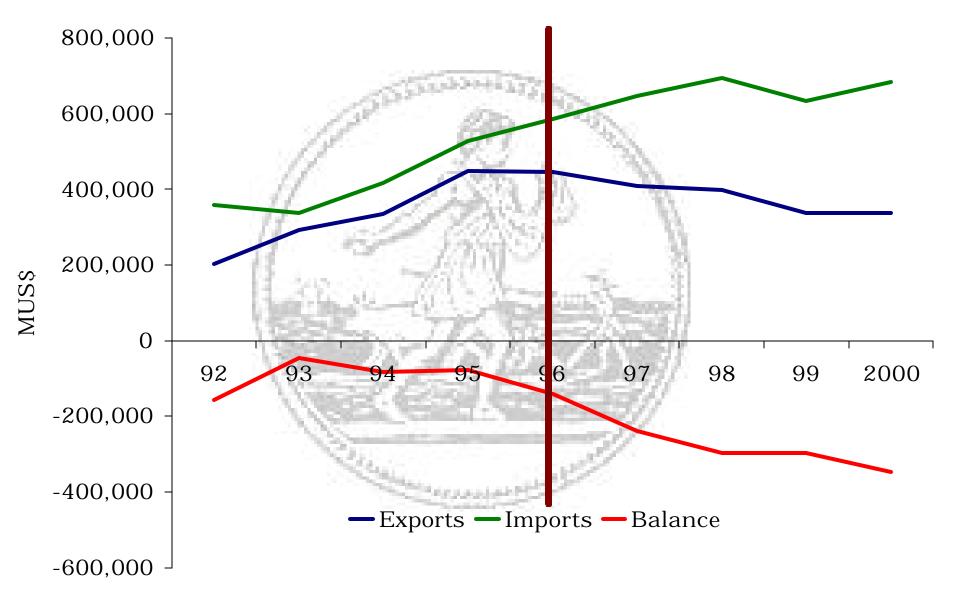


Agricultural Trade Chile-Perú



ODEPA

Agricultural Trade Chile-Mercosur



ODEPA



CHILE - MERCOSUR

(Argentina; Brasil; Uruguay; Paraguay)

• CHILE IS NOT A MEMBER. JUST ASSOCIATE MEMBER

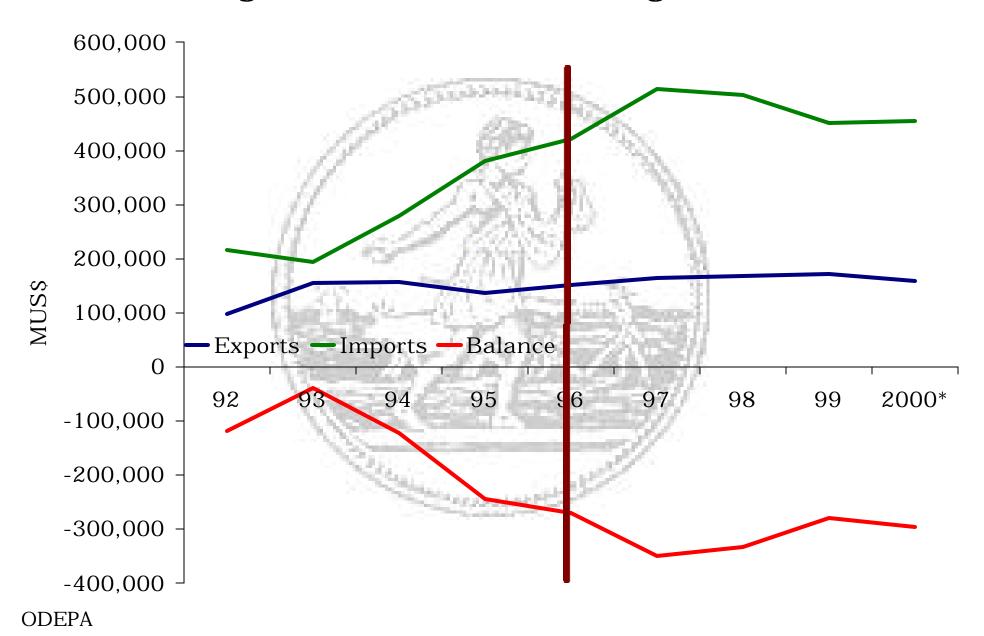
• DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
COUNTRIES AFFECT COMMERCE
AND PRODUCE LACK OF
CONFIDENCE



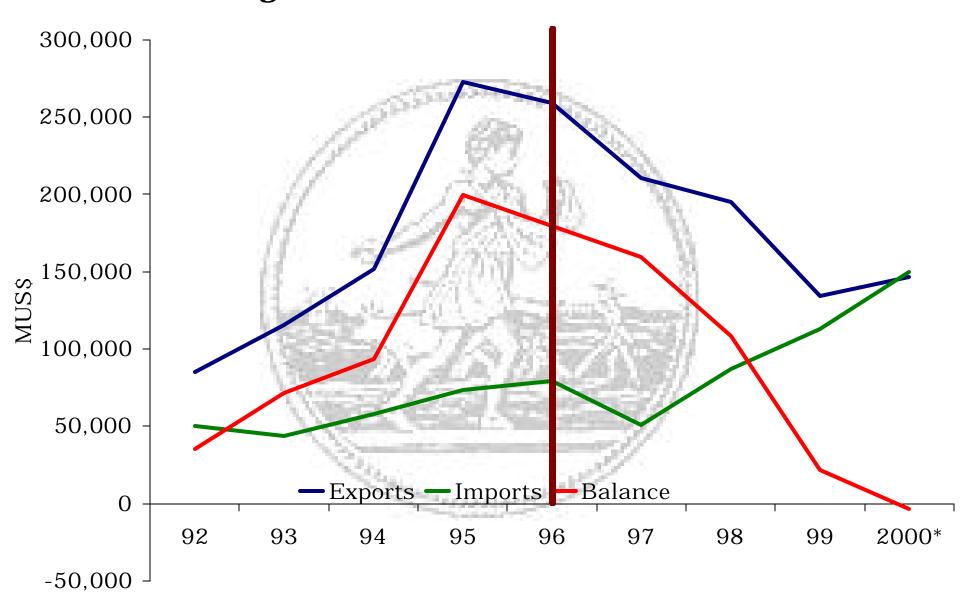
CHILE - MERCOSUR

- Chilean agricultural sector has been damaged due to negative negotiations:
- Poor defense of sensitive products (dairy products; red meat; grains) and weak positions for better oportunities related to competitive Chilean products: fresh fruit; wine; processed products;

Agricultural Trade Chile-Argentina

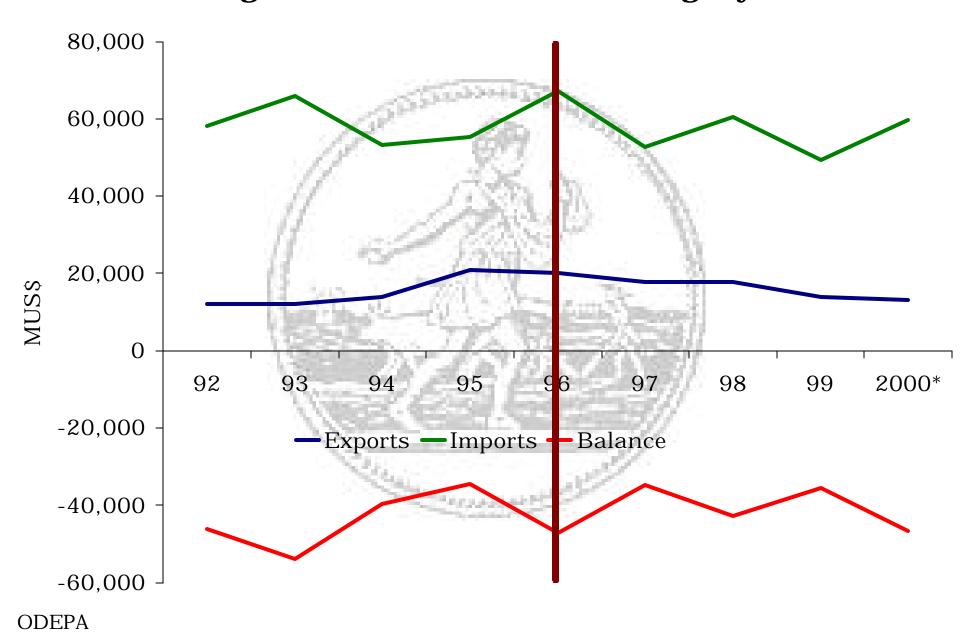


Agricultural Trade Chile-Brasil

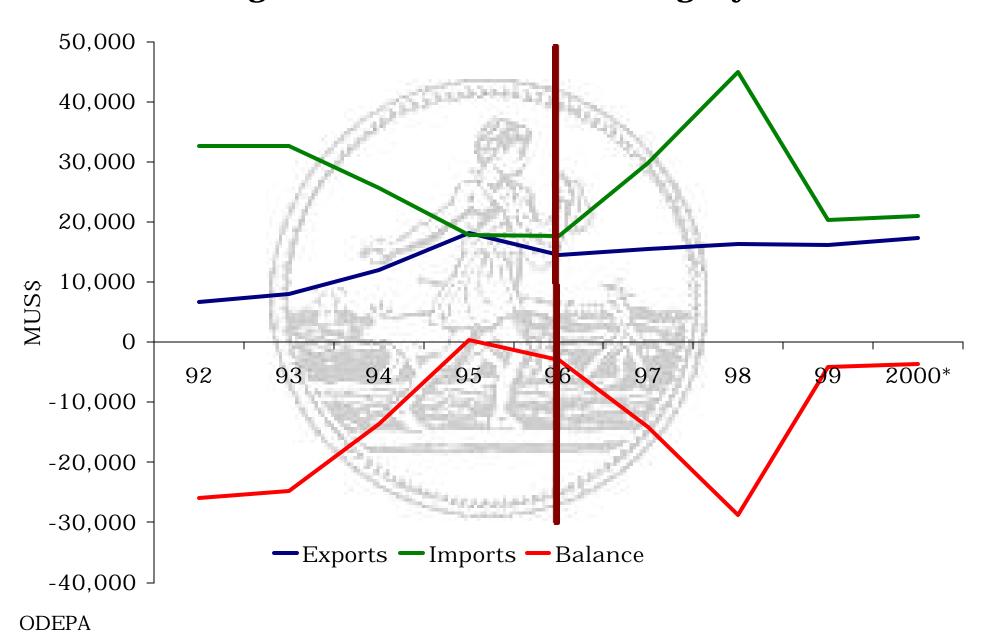


ODEPA

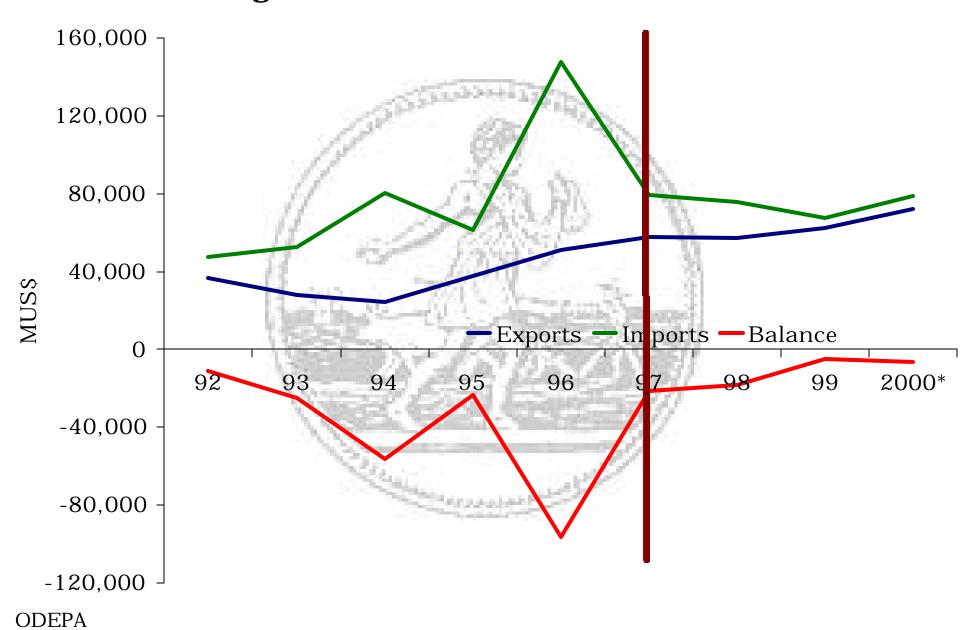
Agricultural Trade Chile-Paraguay



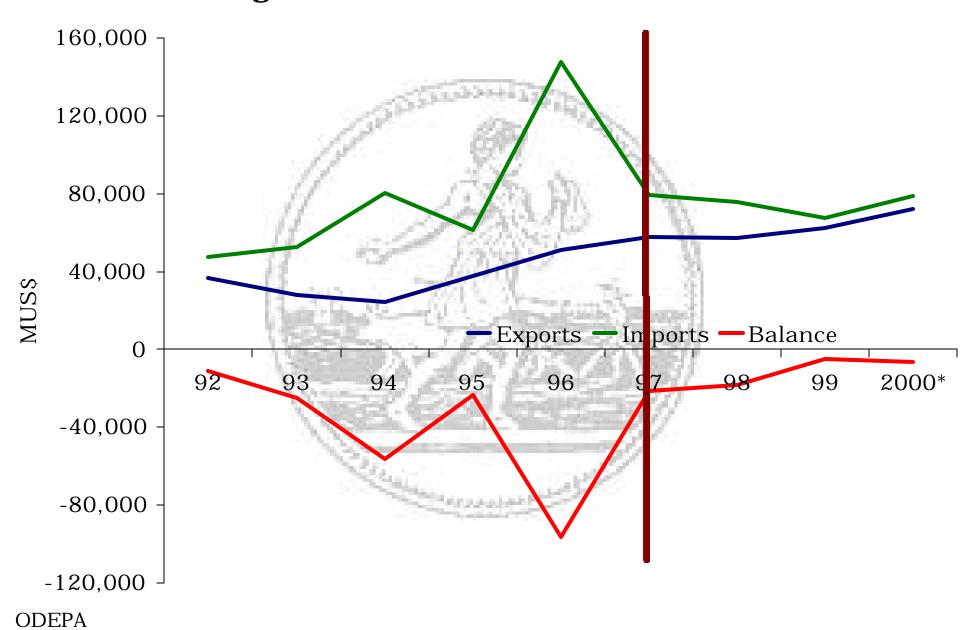
Agricultural Trade Chile-Uruguay



Agricultural Trade Chile-Canadá



Agricultural Trade Chile-Canadá



CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (%):

• CHILE: 5.8

• USA: 2.0

• USA GDP FOR AGRICULTURE IS 27.6 TIMES HIGHER THAN CHILEAN GDP

Central Bank and USDA, 1999

NUMBER OF FARMS (MILLIONS):

• CHILE: 0.3

• USA: 2.0

INE and USDA, 1999

• EXPORTS (US\$ BILLIONS)

• CHILE: 5.0

• USA: 51.0

• IMPORTS (US\$ BILLIONS)

• CHILE: 1.1

• USA: 38.9

- CHILE EXPORTS TO USA (US\$ billions):
- 1.25 (2000)
- USA EXPORTS TO CHILE:
- 0.14

- CHILE EXPORTS TO USA US\$ 5.0 PER CAPITA
- USA EXPORT TO CHILE US\$ 9.3 PER CAPITA

• CHILE REPRESENTS ONLY 2.9 % FROM IMPORTS OF USA

• USA REPRESENTS 12.2 % FROM IMPORTS OF CHILE

FISCAL BUDGET (1999) FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR:

- CHILE: US\$ 0.4 BILLIONS
- US\$ 27 PER CAPITA
- USA: US\$ 55 BILLIONS
- US\$ 220 PER CAPITA

- FISCAL BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR/ARABLE LAND IN USA (176.95 MM HAS):
- USS 310.82 PER HECTARES
- IN CHILE:
- US\$ 202.12 PER HECTARE (1.98 MM HAS)

Odepa and FAO, 1999

- FISCAL BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR/IRRIGATED LAND (21.4 MM HAS):
- US\$ 2,570.09/HA
- IN CHILE:
- US\$ 222.22/HA (1.8 MM HAS)
 Odepa and FAO, 1999



FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR



FTA: CHILE AND USA

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- TO CONFIRM TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION
- TO CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
- TO CREATE A FREE MARKET FOR GOODS AND SERVICES



FTA: CHILE AND USA

• TO REDUCE TRADE DISTORSIONS

• TO ESTABLISH LAWS OF CLEAR RULES FOR COMMERCIAL TRADE



• TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVNESS OF AGRO INDUSTRY PRODUCTS IN THIRD MARKETS

• TO CREATE NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT



• TO BETTER COMPETE AGAINST COMMERCIAL BLOCKS OR COUNTRIES

• TO IMPROVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT



• TO PROMOTE SUSTAINTABLE DEVELOPMENT

• TO RECONFIRM THE WTO PRINCIPLES



• AGRICULTURAL SECTORS OF BOTH COUNTRIES ARE COMPLEMENTARY AND NOT COMPETITIVE

• CHILE AND USA MUST COMPETE FAIRLY IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS



- USA IS LOSING OPORTUNITIES WITHOUT FTA
- AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN CHILE IS COMPETITIVE AND TIME WILL ALLOW US TO ADAPT TO INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS



• CHILE DOES NOT SUBSIDIZE THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- CHILE NEEDS USA INVESTMENTS TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVNEES
- CHILE AND USA HAVE SENSITIVE AREAS TO BE PROTECTED



• CHILE HAS SIGNED FTA WITH 7 COUNTRIES AND IS STARTING NEGOTIATIONS WITH EU, SOUTH KOREA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

• PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WITH NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN.



FTA: GOALS

- LIBERALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE
- REDUCTION, ELIMINATION AND HARMONIZATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (SPS)
- ELIMINATION OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS



FTA: GOALS

- HARMONIZE AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRADING STANDARDS
- ELIMINATION OF EXPORT SUBSIDIES



FTA: GOALS

- ENCOURAGE THE USE OF DOMESTIC SUPPORT PROGRAMS THAT ARE NOT TRADE-DISTORING
- ENCOURAGE EVERY COUNTRY
 TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE
 THEIR OWN ENVIRONMENTAL
 AND LABOUR LAWS



SOME CONSIDERATIONS:

• FOR A FAIR TRADE OF PRODUCTS, CHILE PROPOSES TO DIFER LIMITED TARIFF REDUCTIONS FOR SENSITIVE PRODUCTS.



- USA MUST GUARANTEE THAT SUBSIDIZE PRODUCTS WILL NOT DISPLACE CHILEAN PRODUCTS IN THIRD MARKETS
- ELIMINATION OF SUBSIDIZE PRODUCTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES FROM OUR MARKETS



• SUPPORT MECHANISMS SHOULD NOT AFFECT PRICES DIRECTLY

• CHILE AND CAIRNS GROUP PROPOSED A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF SUBSIDIES



VERY IMPORTANT ISSUES:

- OPEN ACCES TO MARKETS
- ELIMINATE BARRIERS TO TRADE
- SIMILAR REQUIREMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION AND RETAIL SALES THAN IN TEH USA



INCREASING INVESTMENT

• CHILE AND USA NEGOCIATE
TERMS CONSISTENT WITH OUR
TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH
TIRHD COUNTRIES



FOREST SECTOR:

• VERY POSITIVE SITUATION IN FAVOUR OF CHILE.

• WE PROPOSE TO CONSOLIDATE GSP (GENERAL SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES)



FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTORS:

• ALMOST FULL FREE COMMERCE.

• LOW TARIFFS FAVOR AMERICAN CONSUMMERS OFF-SEASON.



MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCT SECTORS:

• NO ACTIVE COMMERCE UP TO NOW



GRAINS, SUGAR AND SENSITIVE PRODUCTS:

• EVERY COUNTRY SHOULD MAINTAIN ITS OWN PROTECTIONS



FTA: SENSITIVE PRODUCTCS

• VERY IMPORTANT TO CHILE, BUT USA SHOULD COMPETE WITH CANADA (WHEAT, LEGUMES); MERCOSUR (WHEAT, OIL, SOYBEANS, RED MEAT) AND NEW ZEALAND (DAIRY PRODUCTS)



INDUSTRIAL SECTOR:

• CHILE FEARS NON-TARIF BARRIERS AND FTA SHOULD OPEN MORE OPPORTUNITIES



FERTILIZERS; CHEMICALS; SEEDS AND MACHINERY:

• USA IS LOOSING GREAT OPORTUNITIES WITHOUT FTA



FTA: CHILEAN POSITION

• FIRST PRIORITY: CONTROVERSY SOLUTIONS

• NON-TARIFFS OR TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO COMMERCE

TRANSGENIC CROPS



FTA: CHILEAN POSSITION

• EXTREME AND IMMEDIATE LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS COULD REPRESENT A PROBLEM FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN CHILE

ANTIDUMPING LAWS IN USA



• WE MUST SET A FREE TRADE **AGREEMENT BASED ON** SIMILARITIES BETWEEN BOTH **COUNTRIES, ADDING MORE INCENTIVES TO EXPLORE NEW** MARKETS AS A BLOCK, AND **INCREASED COMPETIVIVINESS** FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.



- ACCESS TO THE USA MARKET:
- EASY SOLUTION OF CONTROVERSIES IS A MUST
- CLEAR AND WTO COMPATIBLE STANDARS



SOME SPECIFIC PROBLEMS:

- LABELING.
- RECOGNITION OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION SYSTEM.
- FOOD SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.
- QUALITY REQUIREMENTS.
- MARKETING ORDERS.



- INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
- CHILEAN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR HAS GREAT POTENCIAL AND NEEDS INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVNESS
- FTA SHOULD FACILITATE AND MOTIVATE REGIONAL INVESTMENTS



• IMPROVES AND FACILITATE CUSTOM PROCEDURES AND CERTIFICATION OF ORIGIN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS